

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.
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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 24. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1868. NO. 50.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, \$1.
Special Notices will be charged \$2.00 per square for each and every insertion.
All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.
No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under any circumstances, be admitted.

For the Journal.
Death of Mr. Chas. T. Haigh.
FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 9, 1868.
At a meeting of the Vestry of St. John's Church, Fayetteville, held this day, and called in consequence of the death of Mr. Charles T. Haigh, Senior Warden, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:
The Vestry of St. John's Church, have learned with deep regret, the death of their revered and beloved Senior Warden, Charles T. Haigh, who for fifty years has been a communicant of the Parish, and during most of that time a member of this body, and for twenty years a Warden of this Church, (since 1854 the Senior Warden thereof) serving in each position with a zeal and devotion, which could proceed only from a heart warm with the love of our blessed Lord and Saviour, therefore,
Resolved, That in the death of our venerable friend, the Church in North Carolina has lost a devoted son, this congregation one of its most earnest, efficient and liberal members, and its leader in all good works and its experienced guide in difficulties.
Resolved, That we tender to the family of our departed elder brother in Christ, our sympathy for them, in this sore affliction and trial, and our earnest desire that they may have the consolation of the same implicit trust in the mercy and goodness of our Heavenly Father, which stayed and comforted their loved one, through the long illness, which he bore with such exemplary resignation, and through the "Dark Valley" into which he entered so calmly and so submissively to the will of God.
Resolved, That the Vestry will attend the funeral in a body, and will act as pall bearers, if it be agreed to by the family.
Resolved, That in public testimony of their respect and affection for the memory of the deceased, the Vestry will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.
Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the Journal of the Vestry, and that a copy thereof be sent to the family.
From the minutes.
W. J. ANDERSON, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making a complete cure, by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN R. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar st., New York.

FOR RENT OR LEASE.
OUR BRICK YARD AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS, situated upon Lexington Street, in Brunswick County, about 25 miles from this city; Machinery erected capable of turning out 20,000 PER DAY.
Favorable arrangements will also be made for work upon the land adjoining, and as many acres of land as the owner may desire to be cultivated.
Plans can reach the yard at any stage of water, and the Wilmington and Beaufort Railroad running through the premises.
CHRONLY & MORRIS, 89-113 Broadway, New York.

ON A GIRLIE.
That which her slender waist confined
Shall now my joyful temples bind;
No monarch but would give his crown,
His arms might do this with this hand done.

It was my heaven's extreme sphere,
The pale which held the lovely deer;
My joy, my grief, my hope, my love,
Did all within this circle move.

A narrow compass! and yet there
Dwelt all that's good, and all that's fair;
Give me but what this ribbon bound,
Take all the rest the sun goes round!
(Edmund Waller.)

THE SHOW.—We saw two intelligent gentlemen from the North, on yesterday, who, happening to pass through the city, looked in for a moment on the un-Constitutional Convention. They declared that the sight alone was worth their trip, and that they would have something to tell their people when they returned. We wish that the whole North could take a peep into the interior of the various Southern Capitols, just now.—Raleigh Sentinel, 16th.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.
The "Constitutional Convention."
(So-called.)
TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868.
The Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock, by Mr. Kinney, delegate from the county of Davidson.
At this point, Mr. Hodnett, of Caswell, said that he had understood that the *crucifix*, last night, had pitched upon Mr. K. to call the Convention to order; and, while he had no objection to the gentleman's acting in that capacity, yet he denied the right and legality of such a proceeding. But if the Convention should be appointed, by a motion regularly put and carried, he would vote for him.
Whereupon, Mr. Heaton, of Craven, arose and made the motion, and it was agreed to.
On motion of Mr. Kinney, Mr. King, of Lenoir, was appointed Chairman *pro tem*.
On taking the Chair, he read a few sentences from a manuscript prepared for the occasion.
A prayer by the Rev. Mr. Welker, one of the delegates from Guilford, followed.
On motion, Mr. J. P. Andrews, of Wake, was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.
The roll being called 85 members responded to their names. (The number was subsequently understood to be 100.)
After some discussion, in regard to the manner of administering the oath and examining credentials, it was determined to call the roll and swear delegates, in bodies of twelve or fifteen.

Mr. Abbott, of New Hanover, moved that when the Convention adjourn, it adjourn until 12 o'clock to-morrow. Carried.
Mr. Jones, of Washington, then moved that the Convention do now adjourn until the above mentioned time, as there were many members of the Convention, he withdrew the motion; whereupon, the Secretary read the following dispatch from Gen. Canby to the Commanding Officer at Raleigh:
"General Order No. 165 is amended as follows:
1. S. McCubbin, as delegate from Rowan and Davie, in place of E. Bartlett, delegate from Watauga. Inform all parties.
By order of E. R. S. CANBY."
Mr. Rodman, of Beaufort, moved that the gentleman, whose name was mentioned in the dispatch, be enrolled as members. Carried.
The motion to adjourn being renewed, it was adopted.

Mr. French, of Chowan, offered, as an amendment, to refer it to the Committee of sixteen already appointed. Agreed to.
By Mr. Jones, of Washington: A resolution inviting the clergymen of the city to the services of this Convention with prayer. Adopted.
Mr. Abbott presented the following resolution:
Resolved, That no reporter for any newspaper be allowed upon the floor, who treats the Convention, or any of its members, with any disrespect, but they shall, in case of offence in this respect, be excluded from the floor of the Hall and from the galleries.
He went on to say (alluding to the reporter of this paper) that in one of the morning papers, a distinction had been made between the *white* and *colored* delegates. He read an extract from the Sentinel, in which the expression "Galloway, (negro)" occurred.
Mr. Durham, of Cleveland, expressed his sorrow at seeing the resolution introduced. He knew he was in the minority, yet he had hoped that the other gentlemen would not assent. He could not sit calmly by and see the liberty of the press assailed without entering his solemn protest against such a proceeding. The negro was a negro, and why not tell the truth and call him so? He was interrupted by Mr. Abbott, who called his attention to the Sentinel's heading of "So-called Convention."

Mr. Durham presumed that the people wanted to know how everybody voted and who were negroes. He would enter his protest upon the record.
Mr. Galloway, however, wanted to know if there was a negro on the floor. He did not believe that there was.
Mr. Abbott, again on his feet, substantially reiterated what he had before said.
Mr. Hodnett, of Caswell, read the extract in question and claimed that it was a fair and impartial one. In the midst of his remarks, he was interrupted by Mr. Sweet, of Craven, who arose to a point of order, viz: That Mr. H. was not confining himself to the question under debate. (The Chair sustained the point.)
Mr. H. resumed his remarks, protesting against such a high-toned outrage upon the freedom of the press.
Mr. Ashley (himself the conductor of a Press) understood that the Reporters were here by the courtesy of the Convention, and they had a right to demand the same respect from them that would be due them under their own roofs. He wanted the Convention to understand that the Convention would protect itself from insult.
Harris, of Wake, (negro), did not care what the Press called him, but since so much party spirit was manifested, and certain editors were endeavoring to cast odium and insult upon the Convention, and would, if it were in their power, enslave the negro race, he would vote for the resolution.
Touge, (white), Galloway, (negro), and various other Radicals, of both complexions, were rampant, successively.
Mr. Durham, in a few well chosen and eloquent remarks, warned the Radical element of the ruinous policy of entering into the proscription course. The history of all Republican Governments dated their downfall from the commencement of such legislation. He, Mr. Durham, in giving utterance to these patriotic expressions, only echoed the sentiments of all the Conservative gentlemen on the floor. In closing his remarks he invited the Convention again of entering his protest upon the record.
Mr. Abbott said a good deal about not wishing to proscribe any one or muzzle the Press,—he wanted proper respect paid to them.
Mr. Moore, of Granville, moved to lay the resolution on the table, and, when attempting to make a few remarks, was decided to be out of order, upon a point brought by Harris, of Wake, (negro), and sustained by the Chair.
The yeas and nays, on the motion, were however called and resulted as follows:
Yeas.—Andrews, Aydtott, Baker, Benbow, Blinn, Bryan, Carter, Chandler, Cherry, (negro), Chilton, Colgrove, Conington, Cox, Duckworth, Etheridge, Fisher, (negro), French, of Bladen, French, of Rockingham, French, of Chowan, Fulling, Galloway, Galloway, (negro), Garrett, George, Graham, of Montgomery, Grant, of Wayne, Grant, of Northampton, Gully, Gunter, Hayes, of Wake, (negro), Harris, of Franklin, Hay, (negro), Heaton, Highsmith, Hobbs, Hollister, Howell, (negro), Lyman, (negro), Macdonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Washington, King, of Lenoir, King, of Lincoln, King, of Wayne, Logan, Long, Mann, Mayo, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, Morton, Mullican, Murphy, (negro), Newsum, Nicholson, Patrick, Parker, Pettus, Peterson, Pierson, (negro), Pool, Ragland, Ray, Reid, Reid, (negro), Rich, Robb, (negro), Rodman, Rose, (negro), Rose, (negro), S. Smith, Stillwell, Sweet, Taylor, Teague, Tourgee, Trotter, Turner, Watts, Welker, Williams and Williams, of Sampson.
Nays.—Abbott, Ashley, Barnes, Bryan, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Conington, Cox, Duckworth, Etheridge, Fisher, French, of Bladen, French, of Rockingham, French, of Chowan, Fulling, Galloway, Galloway, (negro), Garrett, George, Graham, of Montgomery, Grant, of Wayne, Grant, of Northampton, Gully, Gunter, Hayes, of Wake, (negro), Harris, of Franklin, Hay, (negro), Heaton, Highsmith, Hobbs, Hollister, Howell, (negro), Lyman, (negro), Macdonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Washington, King, of Lenoir, King, of Lincoln, King, of Wayne, Logan, Long, Mann, Mayo, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, Morton, Mullican, Murphy, (negro), Newsum, Nicholson, Patrick, Parker, Pettus, Peterson, Pierson, (negro), Pool, Ragland, Ray, Reid, Reid, (negro), Rich, Robb, (negro), Rodman, Rose, (negro), Rose, (negro), S. Smith, Stillwell, Sweet, Taylor, Teague, Tourgee, Trotter, Turner, Watts, Welker, Williams and Williams, of Sampson.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the county of New Hanover are requested to leave a copy of the same with R. B. Wood, Jr., of the county clerk's office, in Wilmington, N. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1868. JOHN A. TAYLOR, Chairman and Treasurer.

NOTICE.
ALL persons living in the following Districts, viz: Wilmington, Federal Point, Masonboro, Middleboro, and Sandy Run, wishing to be admitted to the Vestry of the New Hanover county, may obtain the same by leaving their names, ages and sex, with G. W. Pollock, Clerk of the Board, at the Registrar's office at the Court House, Apply to JOHN A. SANDERS, Chairman and Treasurer.

STATE NEWS.
THE SHOW.—We saw two intelligent gentlemen from the North, on yesterday, who, happening to pass through the city, looked in for a moment on the un-Constitutional Convention. They declared that the sight alone was worth their trip, and that they would have something to tell their people when they returned. We wish that the whole North could take a peep into the interior of the various Southern Capitols, just now.—Raleigh Sentinel, 16th.

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General Hancock in Defense of Civil Institutions.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1868.—On the 25th ult. General Hancock addressed a letter to the Governor of Texas, informing him that certain papers had been received from General Reynolds, commanding District of Texas, requesting that a military commission might be ordered for the trial of one G. W. Wall for shooting Mr. Black in the month of October, 1867. In his letter the General says:
At this time the country is in a state of profound peace. The State Government of Texas, organized in subordination to the Government, is in the full exercise of all its proper powers. The courts, duly empowered to administer the laws, are prosecuting all offenders against those laws, are in existence. The unwillingness on the part of these courts is suggested to inquire into the offences with which the prisoners in question are charged, nor are any obstructions whatever in the way of enforcing the laws against them said to exist. Under such circumstances there is no ground for the exercise of the extraordinary power vested in the Commander to organize a military commission to try the person named. It must be a matter of profound regret to all who value constitutional government that there should be occasion, in times of civil commotion, when the public good is so manifestly requiring the intervention of the military power for the repression of disorders in the body politic; but that the intervention of this power should be called for by civil magistrates when the laws are no longer silent and civil magistrates are possessed in their respective spheres of all the powers necessary to give effect to the laws, excites the surprise of the Commander of the Fifth Military District. In his view it is of evil example and full of danger to the cause of freedom and good government that the exercise of the military power in such cases should ever be permitted when the ordinary powers of the existing State governments are ample for the punishment of offenders. If those charged with the administration of the laws are faithful in the discharge of their duties. In the opinion of the Commander of the Fifth Military District the existing government of the State of Texas possesses all the powers necessary for proper and prompt trial of the prisoner in question in due obedience to the laws. If these powers are not exercised for that purpose, the failure to do so can be attributed only to the indolence or culpable inefficiency of the officers now charged with the execution of the State laws, and in case of such failure it will then become the duty of the Commander to remove the officers responsible for the failure and replace them with others who will discharge their duties. If it then be found impossible to secure a sufficient number of persons among the people now exercising political power in Texas to supply the public with officers who will enforce the laws, it will be necessary for the Commander to exercise the powers reserved to him for the maintenance of the majesty of the law. But until such time shall have arrived it is not his intention to have recourse to those powers, and he deemed the present a fitting occasion to make this known to the Governor of Texas, and through him to the people of the State.

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Political Matters.

We are so much engrossed in our own very interesting political situation that we are prone to ignore important events transpiring beyond the limits of our State.

The political revolution which began to react upon the party in power last Fall steadily increases, with every appearance of a speedy and universal overthrow of Radicalism.

In Ohio and New Jersey bills withdrawing the approval of those States to the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, known as the Howard Amendment, have passed one House of their respective Legislatures, and there can be no doubt of their adoption. These withdrawals, in addition to the States which have not ratified this amendment, may yet strangle Congressional Reconstruction in the house of its friends.

The people of Ohio having decided against negro suffrage by fifty thousand majority, a bill is now pending before the Legislature to carry out fully the will of the people. This bill, and its passage is certain, makes it a penal offense for any judge of the election to receive a vote from any person who has "a visible admixture of African blood." Ohio is determined to confine suffrage to white men only.

The Legislature of Maryland, after several days balloting, succeeded on Saturday in electing Hon. W. T. Hamilton to succeed Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON in the United States Senate. He is represented as about forty-eight years of age, a prominent member of the bar of Western Maryland, and at this time President of the Hagerstown Bank. He was formerly in the House of Representatives, where he served three consecutive terms. He was a prominent candidate for Governor in the late Democratic State Convention, coming within one vote of receiving the nomination.

The selection seems to give much satisfaction. Great admirers of the ability and character of Senator JOHNSON, who would be prepared to sympathize with his defeat, had he not voted in favor of the Reconstruction Act, even over the veto of the President. This was the cause of his defeat, having at no time received a half dozen votes. The people of Maryland have shown a firm determination to have nothing to do with those, however exalted may be their abilities, who aided in forcing upon the South the horrors of Congressional Reconstruction.

The canvass for State officers is progressing with much spirit in New Hampshire. The election is to be held on the 10th of March. The Democrats and Conservatives are very enthusiastic and sanguine, while the Radicals are trying to hide their shortcomings behind the popular name of General GRANT.

After much trouble, the Radicals of Connecticut have succeeded in finding some one who regarded it a sufficient honor to be beaten by Governor EXETER to accept their nomination for Governor. MARSHALL JEWELL, a wealthy merchant and manufacturer of Hartford, is the unfortunate man. These Connecticut Radicals, like their New Hampshire brethren, are trying the GRANT dodge also. This election takes place in April.

The only point of early interest in the way of elections, is that of the contest for Congress in the Eighth District of Ohio, for the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. C. S. HAMILTON, which takes place on the 27th inst. Mr. HAMILTON was elected by a majority of 1,852, but the Radical candidate carried it by a majority of 246 only. The Democrats have nominated Colonel BARNABAS BURNS, a soldier of much reputation, a brilliant orator, and a gentleman of decided abilities. His canvass is highly spoken of, and he attracts large audiences everywhere. His Radical opponent is JOHN BEATTY, who has merely a limited local reputation.

In the South political matters have a darker appearance. In Alabama the election for the ratification of the new State Constitution, and for State officers, is held on the 4th and 5th of February. The Radicals have a full ticket in the field, composed entirely of Northern adventurers, and with the exception of the person running for Governor, are of doubtful or bad character. The Conservatives have no ticket in the field, and have adopted the non-action policy for defeating the Constitution. Much hope is entertained of success, unless Congress changes the laws in this respect.

In Louisiana the Radicals have put their ticket in the field. A negro, F. E. Dumas, has been nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and another negro, Antoine Duvallet, is the candidate for Treasurer. But what is a worse degradation, that miserable scoundrel, Gov. Holden's friend, Conway, who lectured the negroes sometime since in this State, has been nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction—a State Freedmen's Bureau.

In South Carolina, a negro who had been elected Sergeant-at-Arms for the Convention, had the folly, or the patriotism (say which), to resign on account of incompetency.

At last accounts General MEADE had failed to get money for the Constitutional modellers at Atlanta. If other Southern States were followed by Executives like Governor JENKINS, the people would be better off now, and history would speak better of us in the future.

A Florida delegation have visited Gen. MEADE, asking the postponement of their Convention on account of well-established frauds in the election in that State. That officer having referred the matter to Gen. GRANT, this delegation will have their trouble for their pains, and the people of the State no redress for their wrongs.

In all of the Southern States, Reconstruction is going on to suit the most violent Radicals, and if they do not, as this progress is further developed, Congress is ready, says Senator SHERMAN, to give any help which may be demanded. But the people of the North are fully aroused,

and these schemers against the Constitution may yet be thwarted.

"The best laid schemes of mice and men
Gang aft agley."

Rocky Point and Spring Garden Agricultural Club.

Availing himself of an invitation kindly extended, the local of this paper set out Saturday morning to attend a meeting of the above named Club, held on Rocky Point at the residence of that hospitable gentleman, Captain R. M. McIntyre. In company with a friend we made the journey by private conveyance, and after being almost frozen by the cold, arrived at our destination just in time to partake of the inviting dinner which had been prepared for the assembly. After doing the full measure of justice to this repast, an adjournment to the parlor was effected, where the Club was called to order and business regularly proceeded with.

In consequence of the fact that this meeting was called somewhat earlier in the month than has been the custom, and owing to other duties claiming their attention, there were but few members in attendance, and therefore the business and proceedings were not so lengthy or important as usual. After the meeting was called to order, Dr. S. S. Satchwell, the Corresponding Secretary, whose duty it is to provide speakers for such occasions, submitted a statement to the effect that he had been in correspondence with two gentlemen in regard to this matter, and had received their assurance that they would be present and address the meeting; but as neither of these gentlemen did attend he moved that Mr. S. A. Ashe and Dr. Walter R. Langdon, who were present, be invited to address the meeting on the present labor system, and in regard to the science of agriculture. After the passage of this motion, Dr. Satchwell submitted a few general remarks upon the present condition of the Club, and the reputation which it had achieved in the eyes of the agricultural community of the whole State.

Mr. A. R. Black, from the Committee on Truck Gardening, appointed to investigate and report upon this subject at the last meeting, submitted a verbal report, setting forth the advantages to be derived from a system of cultivation like this, especially in a section over which the operations of the Club extended, lying so near as it does to an excellent market and a great railway line. This gentleman at some length then proceeded to urge upon the members of the Club the necessity and advantage of truck farming, and the propriety of adopting to as great an extent as practicable this system of cultivating their lands, with one great object in view—to produce the largest possible quantity upon the smallest space.

Dr. J. A. Miller supported the remarks of the gentleman who had preceded him, at the same time setting forth the advantages of individual labor, which were most strikingly manifest in this system of truck farming.

In compliance with the invitation extended by the Club, Mr. S. A. Ashe addressed the meeting at some length on the labor question and the subject of agriculture generally. He admitted the advantages to be derived from the introduction of immigrants upon our lands, but saw no immediate prospect of obtaining their services and presence. In the meantime, to employ the negro he thought a necessity, and an act of humanity. By teaching him the duties of a citizen, a regard for religion and the solemnity, binding force and sacred character of the marriage tie, he thought that the negro might not only be made peaceable and quiet, but a contented, industrious and valuable laborer.

Dr. Walter R. Langdon then delivered an address abounding with much force and beauty. Though he, like Mr. Ashe, had had no time for preparation, his remarks were worthy of great attention, abounding as they did with historical truths, power of reasoning and force of expression. This gentleman took issue with Mr. Ashe in regard to the employment of the negro, and considered it a suicidal course on the part of the white farmers of the South. In point of humanity he urged that our first duty was to ourselves, and that we were in no position to assist the negro when it is so apparent that it is to our interest to employ white laborers.

Until the hour of adjournment the discussion on this subject took a general turn, Messrs. Black, Miller, Ashe and Langdon still participating.

This little neighborhood Club, the pioneer organization of this character in this State—since the war closed—has been productive of much good. Its members evince a most unbounded interest in its operations, and its influence has now extended far and wide. In its operation it is auxiliary to the County Society, but, in fact, may be said to be father to that body. We wish it continued growth and future prosperity.

The Cotton Tax—Southern Relief.

Congress still squabbles over the cotton tax. Neither House will recede from its position, and the whole matter has been referred to a Committee of Conference. From the composition of the Committee we fear that there is nothing to hope in the result of their deliberations for the impoverished and almost despairing cotton planters of the South. There are two objects attained by the imposition of this tax which are so grateful to the hearts of the bitter partisans who control Congress to leave much hope for their surrender. First is the punishment it bestows upon a people too noble to surrender their manhood at the behests of a proscriptive party, and too proud to bend their necks to the Radical yoke. In the second place the collection of this tax furnishes such nice places for "deserving favorites" of Radicalism, who are foisted upon the Southern people under the convenient operation of the test oath. Men must be rewarded for faithful party services, and these Northern officeholders stationed throughout the South, controlling the Federal offices and disbursing public funds, is an approved plan for sowing the seeds of Radicalism in this benighted region.

So the tax must go on. What though two officers of the army, whose commands

embrace four States, report to the heads of departments at Washington that the people within their jurisdiction are suffering for the want of the common necessities of life, and without the aid of the Government or of private charities many of them must die from actual starvation, party interests demand the presence of their tax-gatherers and the collection of millions of dollars from these very people. So there can be no relief through the withdrawal of the tax and the collector, even if the Government be compelled to return the money thus expensively and oppressively levied and collected.

The entire object of the legislation of Congress at this time is devoted to save the party in control from impending defeat and ruin, and we can hope for nothing looking to the public welfare inconsistent with the claims of Radicalism. Measures find endorsement or opposition, as their features bear favorably or adversely upon the impending presidential election, and neither constitutional restrictions nor public necessities stand between Congress and the attainment of success in that contest. When we see them ignore the rights of the Executive and Judicial departments of the government, we can hardly expect any kind or even just legislation, looking for an acknowledgment of our rights, even though ruin and starvation stare us in the face, unless, perchance, justice to us becomes involved in success to them. Appeals from the miserable Radical Conventions, bodies concocted by their corruption of Yankee impudence and negro ingenuity for the purpose of doing their vile bidding in the Southern States, have as little influence at the bar of Congress to relieve the sufferings in this section, as do the voice of the people themselves, speaking through the press of the country, North and South, and by direct memorials.

Whatever fate may be in store for us, we must cease to look for any speedy or ultimate relief from the present Congress. It may come, but not unless some opportunity is seen to turn it to good account in the present political crisis.

The great commercial centres of the country have failed to awaken this body to the state of the declining commerce of the United States; manufacturers have labored in vain to turn their attention to the paralysis in their branch of industry; the appeals of hundreds of thousands of idle mechanics and laborers are unheard or unheeded; the representatives of the nation are too busy trying to penetrate the political status of General GRANT through the dense cigar smoke with which the gentleman surrounds his principles and clouds his intellect, to attend to the common wants of Northern or Southern whites. The day of settlement, of retribution, is fast approaching, and when it does come, and these malevolent partisans are made to answer at the bar of outraged public opinion for their political crimes, and not until then, may we look for real and permanent relief. God speed the day.

The Fastidiousness of the Convention.

The haste and indiscretion with which the new-fledged statesmen who control the Raleigh Convention, who owe their temporary and ill-gotten notoriety and prominence to negro suffrage and social disorder, attack the freedom of the press and the rights of the people to know the color as well as the politics of their law-makers, show that these gentlemen are neither proud of their political associates, nor willing to hand down the color of their fellows to posterity. They seem perfectly satisfied to own fellowship with men, however black their principles and hearts, but they fear if their skins are of the same hue it may not appear so well in after years. If these gentlemen are at all fastidious in such trifling matters, their finer feelings will be come blunted before they succeed in attaining the object of their present debasement. While despising some of the miserable adventurers who are attempting to foist themselves upon the people of North Carolina, through the ignominious means placed in their hands by Congress, we pity others whose ambition has led them into the bitter depths of their present unworthy position, and sympathize with their sufferings in spirit in surrendering their social pride and political honesty for emoluments which will be as fleeting as they will prove unsubstantial.

Notwithstanding the Convention has said the black members of the body are not negroes, or voted that, at least, they shall not be called so, the offending reporter and editors of the *Sentinel* have not yet reversed the laws of nature at their bidding, and seem disposed to agree with the definition of negro as given by NOAH WEBSTER and Dr. JOHNSON, rather than with the modern lexicographers of the North Carolina Convention. The New York *Journal of Commerce* congratulates itself that the authority of this Convention does not extend beyond the limits of this State, and that people of the North are not under the necessity of "hunting up delicate euphemisms to suit the fastidious tastes of that body." That is simply because at the North circumstances have not placed it in the power of ambitious men to use classes of persons for their own advancement, whose services, but not whose association, are sought. The object aimed at is so much desired that they cannot refuse to accept the means, and yet they are unwilling to be constantly reminded of it, being unpleasant, either for present contemplation or future reflection.

Our Northern cotemporary must bear with these fastidious gentlemen awhile.—It must be remembered that this is, with some of them, their first trial at social equality with the negro, and it fits awkwardly at present, but soon the sharp points in their natures, which rub harshly against this affiliation, will wear away, and the "man and brother" will be accepted into full fellowship and association. Education with some, and association with a few, have been adverse to this mixing up indiscriminately, but the "progress" in politics will overcome such old fogy notions imbedded in their breasts by past associations, and possibly, by worthy ancestors.

So the tax must go on. What though two officers of the army, whose commands

play a little restiveness during the transformation—it is but the ghost of former respectability and self-respect which for a moment confronts its murderers. While the guilty wretches seek shelter behind the solid lines of seventy thousand negro voters, it must be expected to produce some confusion in their ranks.

The Bank of England.

It is only necessary to call attention to the communication on our second page this morning, giving most interesting and valuable information in regard to the Bank of England, from the pen of Bishop ATKINSON, to insure for it an attentive reading. During the absence of this distinguished divine, our readers were favored with most interesting and valuable accounts of his observations in the Old World, and we are happy now, that more leisure enables him to prepare for publication information on subjects of general interest and importance, acquired during his sojourn in Europe, to be the medium of presenting them to the public. To those of us who have never been able to cross the Ocean, it is a pleasant counterfeit to see scenes long familiar in the history of the world, and look into the organization and workings of renowned institutions, through the eyes of one of such observation and intelligent perception.

There is nothing of such interest, of which so little is known in this country, as the Bank of England. Its history, the magnificence of its buildings, its vast wealth and the extent of its operations, are depicted in this communication so concisely and plainly that we become well acquainted with this, the most powerful moneyed institution in the world. We hope we shall be favored again by the Bishop with accounts of other objects of interest noticed during his travels.

New Medical Work.

"ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF THERAPEUTICS, MATERIA MEDICA, PHARMACY AND TOXICOLOGY FOR 1867," BY A. BOUCHARDAT. Translated and Edited by M. J. DEBOSSET, M. D., *Adjunct to the Professor of Chemistry in the University of Maryland.*

We would like to notice critically the work before us, but more particularly to draw the attention of the Medical Profession in this State to so valuable a contribution to medical literature, but our space forbids more than a short notice.

The object of the work will be more clearly conceived, when we quote from the Editor's preface:

"The selections, it will be perceived, have been made by Professor Bouchardat, mainly with a view to the useful information they convey, mere theoretic abstractions being omitted, as not in conformity with the work."

This work is an epitome of that very progressive branch of medical science, namely, Therapeutics and Materia Medica, and supplies a demand which every busy practitioner must feel. In this work are contained all the choice gleanings from the abundant harvests on the Continent and in Great Britain, condensed in such a concise and practical manner as to meet the wants of physicians who have not the time at their command to go all over the ground. This information is included under fifteen different heads, viz: Narcotics, Anesthetics, Antispasmodics, General Stimulants, Evacuants, Diuretics, Corroborants, Digestive Ferments, Tonics, Ferruginous Preparations, Astringents, Alteratives, Parasiticides, and General Therapeutics, concluding with a Memoir on the Gout.

We shall only notice one or two heads, and this will suffice to convey an idea of the value of the style and material.

The Chapter on Anesthetics opens with an article by M. J. E. Petrekin, on Surgery and Etherizations in Lyons. He lands with becoming ardor the great discovery of anesthesia, but regards the employment of Chloroform as a perilous undertaking. He defends the employment of Ether with the vigor of a partizan, and attempts to demonstrate that the reason of its apparent inadequacy is the imperfect and careless manner of its manufacture, and the "imperfect, complicated, cumbersome and generally defective instruments" used in administering it. Following this view of the question is another article, by M. C. Sedillot, "on the superiority of Chloroform as an Anesthetic agent." This gentleman speaks with equal confidence as regards the safety of Chloroform: "There can then be no doubt of the possibility of divesting Chloroform of all its dangers." If we are asked why we continue to use it, and to recommend its usage in preference to Ether, we reply with M. Velpeau: "Chloroform acts more quickly and surely, and brings a calm and a sleep more profound."

Another very interesting article, entitled "Digitalis in the Treatment of Articular Rheumatism," will serve to show the character and scope of this work. It is a resume of some clinical observations on the employment of an old remedy for new purposes, given in a clear and succinct manner, unencumbered by any learned therapeutical discussion, but in a fit state to be devoured and digested by the laborious practitioner. As we before stated, this is the characteristic of the work which pleases us most, and which will recommend it to the profession generally.

A close perusal has convinced us of its high utility, and we hope that the rapid exhaustion of the edition will encourage the translator to make a permanent annual visitor for our office table.

Of the manner in which the translation is rendered, we have no means to judge; we can only say that the scholarly reputation of the editor is sufficient assurance of its perfect rendition.

Large Hogs.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Some time last summer you were asking information as to the prospects of the crops. The gathering was completed some months ago; the hog killing is about finished now and I report from two of our farmers. On the 30th of December just past, Colonel T. S. Memory, of this place, killed two hogs, aged thirty-seven months, weighing 469, and 438 pounds, and eight other hogs, twenty-three months old, weighing respectively 204, 216, 199, 193, 168, 167 and 140. On the same day, Colonel William M. Baldwin killed one thirty-six months old, weighing 434 pounds, and four others, eighteen months old, weighing 290, 280, 260 and 240. Who raises bigger hogs, or has fatter meat, than our Whiteville Colonels.

Yours, E.
Whiteville, N. C., Jan. 7, 1868.

For the Journal.

Conservative Meeting in Onslow.

JACKSONVILLE, ONSLOW CO., N. C.
At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Onslow county, held in the Court House at Jacksonville, on Monday the 6th day of January, A. D. 1868, the meeting, on motion of James H. Foy, Esq., was called to order, and organized by appointing Col. E. W. Fonville Chairman, and Z. M. Coston Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting by a few but very appropriate remarks.

On motion of John W. Shackelford, Esq., a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, and the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen to act as said committee, viz: Messrs. A. C. Huggins, John W. Shackelford, and A. J. Johnston.

During the absence of the committee, James H. Foy, Esq., was called upon, and responded in a very spirited and animated address.

The committee to whom was referred the drafting of resolutions, returned and reported through their chairman the following, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved 1st, That we endorse the call of the State Executive Committee of the Conservative party, to send delegates to Raleigh at such time as they may designate.

Resolved 2d, That the Chairman appoint a County Executive Committee for Onslow County, consisting of ten—one from each precinct.

Resolved 3d, That, if the Executive Committee be appointed to attend the said Conservative Convention, whenever the same shall have been called.

The Chairman then proceeded to make the following appointments, viz: Stump Ground, Jere Spicer; Lower South West, H. H. Sandlin; Jere Spicer; Stephen Dixon; Upper South, J. B. Taylor; Upper Richards, J. W. Shackelford; Half Moon, A. C. Huggins; North East, Jasper Etheridge; White Oak, Thomas Henderson; Swanboro, E. W. Mattocks; Wolf Pitt, John W. H. Hurst and D. W. Russell.

As Delegates to Convention—Stump Ground, M. L. E. Redd and Jere Spicer; Lower South West, H. H. Sandlin and John Shepard; Upper South, West, Stephen Dixon and Z. M. Coston; Lower Richards, E. M. Murrill and F. Thompson; Upper Richards, J. W. Shackelford and J. H. Foy; Half Moon, A. C. Huggins and J. H. Foy; North East, Jasper Etheridge and G. P. Young; White Oak, J. P. Polletier and Thomas Henderson; Swanboro, W. H. Barker and R. S. McLean; Wolf Pitt, W. H. Hurst and D. W. Russell.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion of A. C. Huggins, Esq., it was ordered, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded, to the Editor of the *Journal*, for publication, with a request for other Conservative papers to copy.

No further business appearing for transaction, on motion the meeting adjourned sine die.

E. W. FONVILLE, Ch'n.
Z. M. COSTON, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

The Bank of England.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Incessant occupation while I was in Europe prevented me from complying, as often as I wished, with the desire you expressed that I should communicate to your paper notices of objects that seemed likely to interest your readers. But comparative leisure at present will enable me to do something towards redeeming the promise I made you of furnishing your columns, occasionally, with articles which may gratify their curiosity and, possibly, provide them a certain measure of instruction.

Of the many sights in London, the Bank of England is deservedly reckoned one of the chief. The banking-house has its front on Threadneedle street, in the immediate neighborhood of the Royal Exchange, the mansion-house (the Lord Mayor's official residence), the offices of the private banks and joint-stock companies, and the principal warehouses and counting-rooms of those merchant-princes who regulate the commerce and exchange of the world. It covers an immense area, and is occupied by more than a thousand clerks and officers of different sorts, who, with some policemen, guard it by day, while a company or soldiers is detailed every evening to guard it by night. The building itself is immense; the outer wall measures in front, or on the South side, 365 feet, on the West side, 440 feet, on the North side, 410 feet, and on the East side, 245 feet, which embraces nearly the whole of the old parish of St. Christopher. The area comprises nine open courts; the rotunda, or circular room, several large public offices, committee-rooms, and private apartments for the residence of officers and servants.

The principal suite of rooms is on the ground floor, and the chief offices being furnished with lantern-lights and domes, have no apartments for them; and beneath this floor, and even below the surface of the ground, there is more building, and a greater number of rooms than above ground. The greater part of this extensive edifice is of stone, and the better to avoid danger from fire, the newer portions have been constructed with fireproof materials and the vaults in which the bullion, coin, bank notes, &c., are deposited, are also indestructible by fire. It has also the rare advantage in the city of London, of standing detached from other buildings. The more public offices may be entered by any one, but to go into the rooms where the notes are prepared, and the Treasury and Bank requires an order from a Director. The paper on which the notes are printed is made by the Bank itself, and it furnishes the chief security against forgery. It would seem that imitation of it is impossible, for it is not even attempted. No note is issued of less value than five pounds, and the value is about \$180,000,000. On the 28th of August last, it had notes in circulation to the amount of £23,693,810; Public Deposits to the amount of £7,350,218; Other Deposits to the amount of \$18,870,130; It owned Government Debt.....\$11,015,100 Government Securities.....\$12,812,372 Bank and Banking Departments.....\$20,961,735 Total.....\$62,741,525

Add to the liabilities of the Bank, the Capital Stock, and then deduct the value of the liabilities from the sum of the Assets, and you will find the realized gains of the

Bank to be upwards of £16,000,000, which causes the premium on its stock to be so great. At the time I have just referred to, its rate of Discount was two per cent. only. One great part of the business of the management of the National Debt of England. That last Summer, amounted to £769,541,000. In the Bank premises there are ten rooms entirely devoted to this part of the Bank's business, and 410 clerks are constantly employed in keeping and checking the books. When the dividends are paid the services of 50 additional clerks are called into requisition. The keeping of accounts involves the constant employment of about 1,700 ledgers, transfer books, dividend books, powers of Attorney cases, and others. The whole of these are now, and have been, religiously preserved from the first establishment of the Bank in 1694. The Stock-office Library contains more than 100,000 of these curious records of the past. The first book opened by the Directors of the Bank, and others which include the names of original subscribers, and the amounts for which they have subscribed in every government loan, are in this vast library. These volumes, which are all in excellent condition, and by reference to their contents the title of every person who has ever been possessed of government stock, can be readily traced. A wonderful collection of Autographs, Kings, Queens, Emperors, Statesmen, Historians, some few fortunate Poets, successful soldiers, great lawyers, and men and women of high renown, and others of great notoriety are bound up in these volumes, but no public reference to them is permitted, save and except by those who are connected with the stock-office. Every transaction that has taken place at any time in the history of any portion of the National Debt is clearly and distinctly recorded in these silent volumes. The number of transfers of Government Stock executed in 1866 was 176,000. Each of these transfers requires two alterations of existing accounts, the amount transferred having to be taken from one account and placed to a new account, and finally the new work, however carried on without a single error, and as a dividend after dividend becomes due, the stockholder receives his money with unfailing punctuality, and with an accuracy which admits of no suspicion or doubt.

Another department of great interest is the library of cancelled notes, which covers an enormous area under the officers' office. These catacombs are filled with wooden racks, in which are placed more than 10,000 dead boxes of about one foot in height and breadth, and 18 inches in length. In these boxes or coffins, lie carefully packed bundles of assorted notes, and on the outside are painted certain letters and figures, which, to the discerning eye, these gloomy abodes, tell of the date and rank of the deceased. These notes are kept for seven years before being laid away in this vault, and so complete is the arrangement, that any single note, the date and number of which may be known, can be produced in five minutes by the person in charge of this department.

The nominal value of these buried notes, at the present time, exceeds £3,000,000,000, the actual number of notes being about one hundred millions. Strange and curious instances of the longevity of some of these flimsy banknotes are constantly occurring, and their average age could trace the annals of our abundant materials for romance. One pound note, which have long since passed away from circulation in England, and which are now mainly associated in the minds of the people of that country with forgery and capital punishment, present themselves for recognition and payment at the average of about two per month. During the thirty years preceding that of the abolition of capital punishment for forgery, there were not less than 1,816 convictions for this crime, the majority of forgeries being of one pound notes, and of the persons so convicted 628 were hung in various parts of the country. Last year a two pound note, of a kind of which a very small number were printed at the commencement of the present century, presented itself to claim its long promised two sovereigns of gold. Some are worn to almost indistinguishable rags, the amount of the note has disappeared, but the date and signature still tell of its identity. A note in the Bank Ledger, which was long in the possession of the Bank of England is one of 1698. A twenty-five pound note of more than a century old, was presented a short time ago, when it was calculated that the compound interest on its amount, supposing it to have been recoverable, would have exceeded £60,000.

It is right to add that I obtained some of these statements at the Bank, and some from trustworthy papers.

T. A.

THE CIRCUS.—The circus is certainly coming and for further evidence of the fact we refer our readers to an advertisement in another column, from which can be gathered all the particulars.

The following notice of this "Show" is taken from the *National Intelligencer*:

Barnum and Van Amburg's Menagerie and Circus.—The circus is certainly coming and for further evidence of the fact we refer our readers to an advertisement in another column, from which can be gathered all the particulars.

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Composition of the Supreme Court.
The Richmond *Whig* gives the composition of the Supreme Court, which, in view of the present and future connection of that body with the important constitutional questions arising in reference to Reconstruction measures is very interesting. There are at present eight Judges, as follows: Solomon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice; Nathan Clifford, Maine; Samuel Nelson, New York; Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania; David Davis, Illinois; Noah W. Swayne, Ohio; Samuel F. Miller, Iowa; Stephen J. Field, California.

Their ages as far as can be ascertained are as follows: Chase, sixty; Grier, seventy-two; on the 5th of March, 1868; Miller, forty-one; Clifford, sixty-five on the 18th of August, 1868; Nelson, about seventy; Field, forty-five; Davis, sixty; and Swayne, about fifty-five.

Of these, Chase, Miller, Swayne, Davis and Field were appointed by Lincoln, Grier by Polk, Clifford by Buchanan, and Nelson by Buchanan or Pierce.

Justices Nelson and Clifford are Democrats. Grier is claimed by the same side. Justice Field is pronounced by Republican authority as "a reconstructed Johnsonian." Judges Chase, Swayne and Miller are avowed Republicans, while Judge Davis is called a "very moderate Republican."

The full number of Supreme Judges was nine, but the death of Judge Wayne, of Georgia, (Republican) created a vacancy which an act of Congress has provided shall not be filled by President Johnson.

A bill has just passed the House of Representatives requiring two-thirds of the Supreme Court to concur in pronouncing upon the constitutionality of any law of Congress. It seems to be the impression in Washington that the bill will pass the Senate and afterwards become a law, notwithstanding the veto of the President. If such be the case it will require six of the eight Judges to concur in the unconstitutionality of the present or prospective Reconstruction schemes of Congress to give validity to the decision. As Judges Chase, Swayne and Miller are known to be bitter partisans, and in these times political opinions bias legal opinions, it would be hardly possible, under the operation of this bill, to defeat the Reconstruction Acts through the Supreme Court, unless, indeed, the Court decides the act itself, establishing a legal quorum, to be unconstitutional. Affairs are assuming a complicated, not to say dangerous aspect at the Capital, and this contemplated interference with the Supreme Court is not the least alarming.

The Convention—The Presidency.
It seems that after all New Hanover was not honored by the selection of one of her delegates as President of the Constitutional Convention, so-called. Well, we suppose any local pride we have felt in the matter will be reconciled by the reflection that such an exalted and illustrious son of the old North State has succeeded to the honors.

CALVIN J. COWLES, the President of the Convention, is a politician of some little local notoriety in Wilkes and that particular section of the State. He is the degenerate brother of that gallant soldier and gentleman, Col. Wm. W. Cowles, late of the First Regiment of Cavalry from this State in the Confederate service. Another brother, Col. A. C. Cowles, of Yadkin, has represented his county and district in both Houses of the General Assembly, and at present is a member of the Conservative Executive Committee for the Sixth District. Of Mr. Calvin J. Cowles we know little. He was a member of the Council of State for 1866, and did not act in harmony with the other members of that body, but evinced the most Radical and proscriptive feelings. Last year he was defeated for the State Senate by one vote, in the district composed of the counties of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander, by Prof. J. H. HILL, of Statesville. He is a man of very little ability or standing, and his violent and extreme Radicalism is probably his only recommendation for the position to which he has been elected. This selection speaks badly for the intelligence and disposition of the body.

The Stanton Affair—Remarkable Conduct of Gen. Grant.

Our readers are already aware that STANTON has been regularly installed into the Cabinet, General Grant voluntarily surrendering the portfolio of the War office upon the appearance of Mr. Stanton, who immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties amidst the congratulations of his Radical friends, who had collected there for the purpose.

But the most singular part of this whole transaction is the conduct of General Grant, who, as it would seem, been guilty of acknowledged duplicity towards the President. We gather the following facts from the *National Intelligencer*, which, in justice to the President, that paper has been permitted to publish. Some time after the appointment of General Grant as Secretary of War *ad interim*, he had a conversation with the President upon the subject of the probability of the refusal of the Senate to recognize the suspension of Mr. STANTON, when General Grant stated that in such event he might not wish to identify himself with either party in the controversy, but added, in effect: "I shall in that event either hand you my resignation as Acting Secretary, or let a mandamus be issued against me to surrender the office."

This conversation was renewed from time to time, and, on last Saturday, when Senator Howard's report from the Senate committee on Military Affairs in favor of STANTON was under discussion, General Grant was pointedly asked by the President if he had changed his mind in reference to the course he would pursue if the Senate should refuse to make STANTON's suspension final, when he reiterated the promise previously made, that he would hand in his resignation as Secretary of War *ad interim* early enough for the President to appoint his successor or take any other action he might deem requisite, or allow a mandamus to be

served upon him for the surrender of the office; adding a promise to the President, that he should hear from him on the subject on Monday.

Monday passed without the promised communication. On Monday evening, after it was known that the Senate had passed Howard's resolutions refusing to recognize the suspension of STANTON as Secretary of War, General Grant was present at the reception at the Executive Mansion, where he greeted the President but mentioned nothing of any change in the determination previously declared. The President heard nothing whatever from General Grant upon the subject until twelve o'clock Tuesday, two hours after Mr. STANTON had taken possession of the War office, when the following communication was delivered to him by Major Comstock, one of General Grant's staff officers:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14, 1868.
"His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:
"Sir: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of an official notice received by me last evening of the action of the Senate of the United States, in the case of the suspension of Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. According to the provisions of section two of the act regulating the tenure of civil offices, my functions as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, ceased from the moment of the receipt of the written notice.
"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"U. S. GRANT, General."

"IN EXECUTIVE SESSION,
"SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
"January 13, 1868.
"Resolved, That having considered the evidence and reasons given in the President in his report of the 12th December, 1867, for the suspension from the office of Secretary of War of Edwin M. Stanton, the Senate do not concur in such suspension.
"JOHN W. FOLNEY, Secretary.
"HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1868.
"Attest: GEO. C. DENT, A. G."

Soon after the delivery of this communication General Grant called in person upon the President during the meeting of the Cabinet, and upon being reminded by the President of his reiterated promise, and especially of the promise made only on Saturday morning last, General Grant admitted the promise in the presence of members of the Cabinet.

The Tendency of the Times.
The history of the world is rich in examples of republican governments ending in absolute monarchies. Greece, Rome, Italy and France furnish notable illustrations. It may be that man is not capable of self-government, or, on the other hand, the tendency may be neither natural nor necessary, but facts are more potent than theories, and they present lessons of remarkable significance. Is history about to repeat itself in this country? This is no irrelevant question in the light of events transpiring in Washington.

The conflict between the President and Congress—between the Constitution and its violators—is assuming proportions which are truly alarming, and which seem to be approaching a violent consummation. The attack upon the Supreme Court has already passed the House, and will most certainly be approved by the Senate. Two-thirds of the Court will be required to unite to defeat the action of Congress. Next month three-fourths may be required, and the month after, should party necessities demand, the unanimous Bench will be necessary to upset an act of Congress. Is there any reason to suppose that the existence of the Court may not be sacrificed to the same fell spirit which now controls the action of that body?

To suit the purposes of the party STANTON, the dishonored Minister of War, has been forced into the Cabinet of the President, a mere spy upon his counsels.

For upholding the supremacy of civil law and the sacredness of the writ of *habeas corpus*, such Generals as Garfield, Butler and Schenck are attempting to deprive such a General as HANCOCK of his rank and position.

And then, astounded at the terrible burden of responsibilities, and frightened at the dangers in which Congress has involved the country, it desires to avoid them all by throwing them upon the shoulders of General Grant, and declaring him absolute Dictator of ten States—a power as absolute as that possessed by Caesar, over a territory richer than that over which the Roman Eagle held sway under that Emperor.

Such are the measures now proposed, while others yet more violent and revolutionary are foreshadowed and openly threatened, in order to settle the vexed question of Reconstruction. The proceedings of Congress are watched with eager anxiety, and every message over the wires is expected will give some new steps in the progress of affairs, or furnish a solution of difficulties more momentous than any yet known in the history of the United States.

Political Reminiscences.
Viewed through the medium of the highly-wrought coloring of the present day, many features of past incidents in our political history present an appearance remarkably strange. When such men as CHARLES SUMNER and HENRY WILSON disclaimed any right to interfere with slavery in the States (how singular all this sounds now), the discussions of Congress were devoted to the benefits and evils of the institution, rather than in regard to conferring political and social rights upon the negro.

In a debate now before us, in the United States Senate in 1856, in reply to a bitter attack upon South Carolina, and by Senator SUMNER, who especially denounced the cruel separation of families in the sale of slaves, STANTON made known a fact which demonstrated who ordinarily caused these cruel separations, which had a general application, but was a home thrust to the very philanthropic Massachusetts Senator.

In the course of the debate, in reply to Mr. SUMNER's denunciations of the cruel practice of separating the families of slaves, Mr. STANTON said to the Secretary's desk the following letter, which was read much to the amusement of the Senate and galleries, and to the consternation of the Massachusetts Senator:

"CHARLESTON, June 10, 1856.
"My dear Sir: Yours of the 4th instant, enclosing Mr. Tiffany's letter, has been received. The facts of the case of Mr. Albert Sumner are established as stated in Mr. Tiffany's note. In conversation with Mr. Tiffany when he had the pleasure of seeing him here in February last, alluding to the fanciful and political ravings

of the Abolitionists at Washington, I expressed the opinion that they were actuated by motives of philanthropy, and incidentally mentioned that the instances of the separation of families, so often so forcibly described, were generally by the agency of foreigners, who were devoid of that sympathy which exists between the native-born slaveholder and slave. In this respect I was entirely correct, and I stated to Mr. Tiffany that the most inhuman and revolting case of the separation of families (recently and eloquently alluded to by Mr. Sumner, to wit: the case of a husband and wife, and to sell little children at the auction-block) that had ever come under my observation, in the course of an experience of upwards of half a century, was one in which Mr. Albert Sumner, the brother of the Hon. Charles Sumner, was chief agent.

"Upon Mr. Tiffany's expressing much surprise, I told him that I was present on the occasion; that at any time he should think proper to mention the fact, he might give me as his authority. Being referred to, I will, in conformity with your request, furnish you with the details as far as my memory serves me. In the winter of 1841, Mr. Albert Sumner became entitled by marriage to a distributive share of the estate of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stanton, a slave of the estate of Mr. Stanton, who by the direction of the court was to be sold at the auction-block. At a sale of the negroes, in pursuance of the order of the court, I was present, and very active in the management and arrangement of the sale. Among the negroes was a man servant remarkable for his fidelity to his former master, who by the direction of the court was to be sold at the auction-block. It is a circumstance worthy of being mentioned that, in reply to Mr. Sumner, Mr. Lowndes, proceeded to the sale with the intention of purchasing the aforesaid family (for his overseer), but to the surprise and indignation of Mr. Lowndes, the negro was sold to a man named Mr. Sumner, under promise, as was understood, of great indulgence in consideration of his past services. Under these circumstances he was purchased by Mr. Sumner or his agent at a moderate rate. But in a very short time afterwards he was offered for sale by Mr. Sumner to more than one gentleman at a price much beyond that at which Mr. Sumner had purchased him. But these gentlemen having refused to aid and abet a speculation so monstrous, and Mr. Sumner having as a result of the sale of the family, offered the servant at a price beyond that at which he had purchased him. Mr. Lowndes finally accepted, having the satisfaction of restoring the father to his family. It is a circumstance worthy of being mentioned that, in reply to Mr. Sumner, Mr. Lowndes, with the feelings which fill the bosom of a slaveholder who feels himself to be the protector and benefactor of his slaves, took the occasion of expressing, in a letter which he submitted to the court, his regret that he had been unable to purchase the negro himself, and his denunciation of the proceeding in terms that would have aroused a Southern gentleman.

The above, as far as my memory serves me, is a true and unvarnished account of the case to which Mr. Tiffany alluded. The circumstances are impressed upon my memory from the fact that my having been particularly acquainted with Mr. Sumner, and his agent, in connection with the sale, and the fact that Mr. Sumner, in the course of the sale, said to me, 'I will call upon Mr. Lowndes for a statement of the circumstances, so far as he recollects them, and I may probably deliver this to you simultaneously with him.'

"I am, dear sir, with esteem and respect, yours truly,
"WILLIAM B. PRINGLE.
"Hon. WILLIAM Aiken, House of Representatives."
Warning to the North from a Union Man.
The Hon. T. A. B. NELSON, of Tennessee, whose adherence to the Union during the war, as our readers remember, brought him into trouble with the Confederate authorities, is making a noble, though we fear a futile effort to check the madness of the North and save the republic, though now the rapids, from the Niagara towards which she is hurrying. From a recently published letter by him, the prophecies and admonitions of which should not pass unheeded, we extract the following earnest invocation:

"Let the North remember that there is a just God, who ruleth in the armies of Heaven and upon earth, who governs nations as well as men; that He used the Assyrians as instruments to punish the rebellious Jews; but when the Assyrians persecuted them from year to year, when they 'showed no mercy,' when upon them they 'laid very heavily their yoke,' He raised up CYRUS to take Babylon, and punish the conquerors, who had been His instruments, most severely. Let them remember that, although the South is conquered and subjugated, helpless and powerless, bound hand and foot and bleeding at every pore, although her rich men have been humbled in the very dust; though her servants are now upon horses and her princes are walking as servants upon the earth; though famine broods over her; though she has drunken the dregs of the cup of trembling and wrung them out;—yet her shrieks of agony will go up to Heaven, and, sooner or later, will be heard; and, in some form, now hid from mortal ken, who 'who forgetteth not the cry of the humble' will be her friend and her avenger."

The Convention.
The third day's proceedings of the unconstitutional Convention will be found elsewhere. Abbott, of New Hanover, leads off with an attack upon the freedom of the press. By the way, from an extended report of the proceedings in the *Standard* we see this gentleman only occupied the floor nine times on the third day. We hope he is not breaking down, if so, we fear the interest of this session may be sacrificed. Ashley broke ground on the third day, regarding the color of Galloway, his modesty kept him comparatively silent. He scored only two. Between the three, if talking will accomplish anything, New Hanover will be taken care of.

We see that the body has created a new and unnecessary office, and an itinerant Yankee loafer, hailing from this county, has been elected to fill it. Who foots the bill of expenses, Mr. Treasurer Battle? Are the tax-payers of North Carolina to be robbed of one thousand dollars a day to feed this miserable creature?

Railroad Freight.
CLINTON, Jan. 14, 1868.

Messrs. Editors: In looking over your paper of the 12th inst., I find a new advertisement in regard to through freights on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Why should there be such a difference made between through and way freights, in favor of the former. I have been paying on barrels of oil, from Baltimore to Warsaw, \$4; on barrels of oil, from Wilmington to Warsaw, \$2; on barrels of oil, from 50 cents. I have just received a small bill of merchandise from Philadelphia, 2 kegs and 1 small box. The freight from that city to Portsmouth, as marked on Bill of Lading was 75 cents, from Portsmouth to Warsaw, \$3 54, making \$4 29 freight on 237 lbs. There is a general complaint by all our merchants through this section, in regard to the excessively high freight. Reading these advertisements, showing such low rates compared with what we are paying, induces me to pen the above, hoping that, through the columns of your paper, we may induce the road to be a little more liberal, to its unfortunate who do not live at either terminus.

Yours truly,
"MERCHANT."

Anna Dickinson gave the Attorney General of Minnesota a "first-rate notice" for criticising her lecture, and found afterwards that he was not the man.

Our Special Raleigh Correspondence.
Unconstitutional Convention of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Jan. 16, 1868.
The telegraph has informed you of the coming together of the component parts of the unconstitutional or black-loyal Convention of North Carolina, which assembled in the capital building in this city on Tuesday.

No anxious to be in at the death were the loyal cultures, that a hundred of these detectables were present to answer to their names and swallow the oath of perjury.

Taking his position behind the scenes the manager gave the signal and the curtain rose, disclosing Kinney, of Davidson, in the Chair, who called the body to order, and moved the appointment of King, of Lenoir, for temporary Chairman, "which was done." This loyal bulk of some two hundred and fifty pounds, avoirdupois, shuffled with alacrity to the Speaker's desk, and occupied the ground according to previous rehearsal. Producing a crumpled sheet of paper, bearing unmistakable evidences of the personal filth of its late custodian, the Collector of the Newbern port of entry, with a hang dog look and lobster expression of countenance, in a tremulous and indistinct tone of voice, betokening loyal despair, uttered the following:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—I feel honored by being called to preside temporarily over this body.

Allow me to congratulate you on the fact that a loyal Convention, chosen by the people, is about to begin the great work of framing a new constitution of government, under which the State will be speedily restored to its place in the Union. Let us bring to this work the feeling of patriotism, and fidelity to the national government, and a fixed purpose to make a Constitution that will secure, beyond all question, equal political and civil rights and privileges to all our people, and thus constitute a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, for this and coming generations.

I beg you, gentlemen, to accept my heartfelt thanks for the honor you have done me.

Rev. Mr. Wilkes, delegate from Guilford, then put up a loyal petition to the throne of Grace; the manager behind the scenes exposing to view his slightly bald head. Andrews, of Wake, by virtue of Galloway's (set down of New Hanover) say so, was made Secretary for the Presidential line of King. A quorum present, according to roll-call, Rodman offered the following form of prayer, which the Chairman elected about of the bush, was administered to sections of two:

"You do solemnly swear or affirm, that you will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully discharge your duties as members of this Convention. So help you, God."

A dispatch was then read from one Canby, a Major General in the United States, ousting Shaver and Bartlett, and substituting others in their places. Strange scene, this, under a Republican form of government.

Under a resolution to adjourn to noon on Tuesday, a verbal discussion ensued, about the confusion of which the Chairman announced a caucus of the Republican members at 7:30 P. M.

Operations began on Wednesday by the election of Cowles, of Wilkes, presiding officer of the body, it having been determined in caucus on Wednesday night, that the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, and Craven, of Abbott, from New Hanover, were deemed competent to find, and amply sufficient to escort the gentleman to his seat. After looking in every possible and impossible direction for Mr. Cowles, they at last succeeded in finding that gentleman whom they had scarcely lost sight of, and who, in the meantime, had been cooking and primed, the Chairman elect sprang up like a man who thoroughly understood his business, and move forward after the most approved fashion, with an air of perfect resignation, evincing as he went along a determination to waste his heart's blood rather than fail in a performance of the great work of restoring the glorious American Union. As the new Speaker went up on one side, the old one went down the other, casting behind him a look of lingering wishfulness and fond regrets.

The honored delegate from Wilkes was evidently in new quarters, and no doubt felt "like one who treads alone."

for he took a minute survey of the premises, and having satisfied himself that it was fit for a permanent habitation, and seeing the manager at his post, with a look of satisfaction, as much as to say, "This is Calvin J. Cowles, of Wilkes, and like old Joe Bagnsack, he's de-vilish shy," sat right down, throwing off his overcoat, which hung very cavalierly about his person, the Speaker arose, flitting out his white handkerchief in a manner at once reflecting credit on his tutor in ceremonies; looked about the room with an air of loyal dignity, and then squared himself to read a composition on "taking the chair," which was done in a burlesque manner, the effect, as has been suggested, it was written by the negro, Jim Harris, its delivery will seriously damage the reputation of that statesman as an essayist. It was a commingled of nonsense and stupidity—all about the responsibility of the position the usual balderdash about the paramount duty of restoring the Union, the Union—insisting that every member present, as one man, was ready at any moment to lay down his life in the cause; but the members present "as one man," looked as if they "could not wait" in the light of an uncertain *pro tem*. The speaker then disappeared, the Speaker, gave up his unhappy effort with the unexpected acknowledgment that he was, as the sequel will prove, totally unfit for the position to which he was so unexpectedly called.

J. A. Burns, of Cumberland, was then chosen Secretary, and J. Bomer, late of the Salem Observer, (Radical,) was made Assistant.

J. H. Jones, negro, of Raleigh, was then made Principal Doorkeeper, and J. T. Ball, Mr. Holden's lollipolly boy, white man, was declared Assistant Doorkeeper, both without opposition. The duties of this last consisted mainly distributing the *Standard*, now daily, among the members.

Nothing further of interest transpired, beyond the introduction of a resolution by Pool, of Pasquotank, prohibiting any legislation until a Constitution shall have been adopted. Here considerable bile was wasted by Jones, of Washington, and Watts, of Martin, uttering a scolding action on the spot. A few volleys were here discharged, Mr. Jones aiming entirely too high, as you may judge from the fact that he concentrated his gaze on the ornamental work of the ceiling at the top of the hall, and threw himself back in the form of a semi-circle.

The Republican members caucus every night in the Commons Hall. Rodman, of Beaufort, stands square up to the Radical rack, but shows that he is badly groomed. It was announced in caucus on Tuesday night, that Stanton was again in possession of the War portfolio, which created the wildest enthusiasm and delight. This was, however, soon changed into consternation by the appearance of Dr. Fowell, whom the State agent at Washington, Gly, who, like an evil genius, as he doctored, came a messenger from the Radical nest at the National Capital, with tidings of evil, to the effect that if the State was not in the Union within thirty days, the Supreme Court would knock the loyal form into the gutter.

Immigration.
EDITORS JOURNAL: I am pleased to see in your issue of the 9th inst., the proceedings of a meeting looking to, and promotive of, immigration to our country. This is a step in the right direction. In it all must feel an interest, and none more than the agriculturist. The test to which the present class of laborers in the South has been subjected during the past two years, has proved negro labor a failure—a ruinous failure. No dependence can be placed in it. A single political meeting can destroy a crop as effectually as a drought or deluge. The axiom of political economy that capital controls labor, has been sadly reversed in our case, and the experimenter in the 'new order of things' grimly draws up his account with the debt side largely in excess. Our people, lulled with the hope that a return to constitutional requirements by the central Government, and a restoration of the States yet under the ban to their former status, will enable legislation to remedy the evils now felt, sapinely awaited the change without making any material effort to resist in the reappropriation of our country. I unhesitatingly affirm, that whatever may be the political condition of the negro as a freedman, he cannot be used as an agent to secure our future prosperity.

Let us not let us await further action. The first importation direct from the shores of Europe to the soil of North Carolina will be a nucleus, and from this germ may grow a steady stream of immigration which will make us populous, powerful and respected. Let the press of North Carolina take hold of the subject, and lay its importunate hands upon the people.

Permit me to suggest that the Chairman of the meeting recently held in your city call a meeting of the citizens of the county interested in the matter, to be convened at an early day.

Respectfully,
Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.
FROM WASHINGTON.

For the Journal.
Carrying Fire Arms.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1868.
Colonel R. T. Frank, Commanding Post:
Sir: The freemen in the country, in localities near this, are in the practice of carrying fire arms along the public highways, to the terror and alarm of the citizens, and to their annoyance, especially when in numbers.

I have been requested to address you on an explanation of the order in regard to carrying deadly weapons, and your views of the rights of freedmen to carry arms, and what restrictions are upon them according to military orders.

Your compliance will oblige many citizens, with permission to publish it.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
PATRICK MURPHY.

Colonel Frank, in reply, states that no one has a right to carry arms off their own premises, and that to others, where they have permission to hunt game—except to officers by special permission.

He refers me to General Order No. 10, Paragraph 12.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Stanton Imbroglio—Rumors and Exaggerations—Latest Developments of the Case—General Grant on Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—Expectation has to-day been on tip-toe with regard to the Stanton imbroglio. Something was to turn up of an intensely exciting character, according to the quidnuncs and curbsome gossips, and it is said that telegrams of a sensational order were sent off in all directions.

According to the assertion of some, the President was about to issue an order for the arrest and trial of General Grant for disobedience of the orders of his Commander-in-Chief, and the War Department was to be closed by order of the Executive. Some had it that those orders had been issued.

Abund as the stories were, they nevertheless received credit among intelligent persons, and even among Republican members of Congress. It can be said, advisedly, that no order of any kind in relation to the War Department troubles has been issued to-day, nor is any proposed at this time, and it is scarcely necessary to add that there was no foundation whatever for the extravagant rumors above mentioned.

General Grant did not hold the position of Secretary *ad interim* by virtue of a military order, and he could not, therefore, be held to account and tried by court-martial, as suggested, for his surrender of the War Department to Mr. Stanton, and closing up the Department would not decide the legality or illegality of Mr. Stanton's claim to perform the duties of Secretary.

The truth is, the Stanton feature in the Stanton affair was presented to-day, so far as Stanton affair was concerned, to the public, as he is advised, the dispatches to your journal on this subject embrace the correct history of the tripartite controversy between the President, Gen. Grant and Mr. Stanton, except that we have not given the details of interview between the Executive and Gen. Grant yesterday, at which Gen. Sherman was present, and when Gen. Grant admitted, substantially, that he had had an understanding with the President either to continue in the War Department and test the controversy with Mr. Stanton, or give notice to the Executive that he might appoint another Secretary *ad interim*.

This matter has not been formally considered in Cabinet meeting as reported.

General Grant was upon the floor of the House this afternoon, conferring with members upon the features of the Reconstruction bill now under discussion. He advised them to pass the bill, and he especially objected to the section giving the General of the army power to appoint military commanders.

General Ord had interviews to-day with the President and General Grant, and gave an account of affairs in the Fourth Military District. General Ord says negro suffrage cannot be successfully accomplished in that District; that the negroes evince a desire to move to other regions, and that many of the whites have a disposition to remove in disgust.

A delegation of the Radical members of Congress from New York called on Mr. Stanton to-day and urged him to remain in the War Department. Mr. Stanton replied that he had no intention of resigning.

DATA.
The Countess of Portarlington and Lord Louth and Granard, of the Irish aristocracy, have professed the Roman Catholic faith within the past few weeks.

A Wisconsin girl, who became crazy at the death of her mother, was immediately restored to reason when matrimony was proposed.

Forney thinks it will "brace every Republican heart" to know that "not a Republican Senator quivered or faltered" on the Stanton vote.

Busey, the Chicago champion of the middle weights, got soundly thrashed in a quarrel he picked with a Hoosier farmer the other day.

Gortschakoff has lost caste by marrying the divorced wife of his nephew, and the Russian nobility recently sent back his cards of invitation to a concert and ball at his palace.

B. Y.

From the New York Record.
"The Combat Depens"—The New Reconstruction Bill.

There has never been a time, even in the extraordinary period through which we are passing, when the political atmosphere was so surcharged with electricity as at the present moment. Congress feels that the bolt is about to fall upon the structure it has been laboriously rearing, and it has banished all other business in its haste to erect protecting lightning-rods. The Supreme Court is the quarter from which the expected stroke is to descend, and besides the contemplated bill for gagging that tribunal, a bill was introduced in the House yesterday, and is to be hurried through by unprecedented and unheeded means, for withdrawing the Reconstruction law from the jurisdiction of the Court. Its initial section provides that the State governments of the excluded States "shall not be recognized as valid either by the executive or judicial power or authority of the United States." Not only is this the majority Supreme Court to be required to pronounce any act of Congress unconstitutional, but the leading feature of the Reconstruction acts is to be withheld from judicial consideration. When Congress proceeds to such an extremity, it must be in a state of desperation. Its intended enactments are as blind and futile as those of a desperate man who would pass a bill enacting that the State government of New York "shall not be recognized as valid by the executive or judicial department," could our State government be in this way crushed without judicial remedy? Such a law is just as subject to judicial revision as any other. If constitutional rights are to be destroyed by the act of Congress, the act is just as void in one shape as in another. If the State government of New York cannot be subverted by such a bill as was introduced yesterday, neither can the Government of any other State.

Such is the haste to push this bill through in advance of the decision of the Supreme Court on the Reconstruction acts, that discussion is to be gagged, and arguments against it denied a hearing. We clip the following statement from a despatch in the *Evening Post*:

The resolution provides that when the previous question is ordered, the bill shall be taken up and passed without debate. The House in relation to such motions being suspended, the bill is to be taken up and passed without debate.

Besides an attempt to dictate the decisions of the Supreme Court, the bill proposes to divest the President of the command of the army conferred upon him by the Constitution in the most explicit and unequivocal language. We copy the second and third sections:

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of the execution of the act entitled "An act to provide for a more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the several subsequent acts thereto, the General of the Army of the United States is hereby authorized and required to employ by special orders upon all officers in command within the several military departments within said States, the performance of the acts authorized by said several laws above recited, and to remove by his order from command any or other officers, and to remove from command any or other officers of said army, not below the rank of colonel, to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers authorized by said several acts, to the end that the people of said several States may speedily be reorganized civil governments, republican in form, in said several States, and be restored to political power in the Union.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the General of the Army is authorized to remove any or all civil officers of said army, acting under the provisions of the laws above recited, from command of the acts authorized by said several laws above recited, and to remove by his order from command any or other officers, and to remove from command any or other officers of said army, not below the rank of colonel, to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers authorized by said several acts, to the end that the people of said several States may speedily be reorganized civil governments, republican in form, in said several States, and be restored to political power in the Union.

It is not a thing on the old gentleman who has been looking forward to the marriage of his daughter as a happy release from milliners' bills.

Never disappoint your parents.

Young ladies need not inquire too particularly whether the man of their choice belongs to a lodge which meets four nights a week.

She will find that out after they are married.

Husbands, like other domestic animals, when caught young can sometimes be trained to do a good many useful things. They have even been known to get up in the morning and light the fire when the girl had gone away.

There are some professions not advisable to marry into.

Such as editors, for they never get rich.

Or reporters who are never home at nights.

Or politicians who are not satisfied with one wife, but always getting wedded to their country, and like most bigamists abuse both their wives.

But as the great object is to get a husband, and as the supply is limited, it may not do to be too particular.

I have received several inquiries about how

getting on THE BRIDGE.
I will tell you.
You know we made surveys, found the foundation of the East River on both sides, also adopted plans.

And resolved to raise the money and begin.
Several loads of stone and shingles were to have been ordered the next day. But a dispute arose.

The directors were divided in opinion as to which part of the bridge we should begin first.

Some of the old fogies were for commencing with the foundation, and building up.

The more enterprising directors thought this would be a waste of valuable time. If the carriage way was finished first, people could use it to cross to New York, while we were building the foundation.

This led to a very deep scientific discussion.

The foundation men were mathematical. They asserted that nothing could be created without a foundation.

We upset that argument by referring to an illustration to the statements of the Washington correspondents.

The advantages of the superstructure plan were eloquently urged.

The top of the bridge, that was to be used would be completed first, and thrown open to the public, and it would serve as a shelter from the rain to the workmen while they were laying the foundation at the bottom of the river.

But it was impossible to convince some of the directors, and there was a tie vote on both motions, and the matter was adjourned.

You see we are at a dead lock. Nothing can be done until we come to some agreement. A committee is visiting Gowanus Canal and Bushwick Creek with a view of ascertaining how the bridges over those waters were constructed. The result of the observations will probably determine the question.

In spite of my resolutions I still get mixed in POLITICS.

I wanted to bring about a cordial understanding between the Green Seal Democrats that meet at Burns', and the genuine Bourbon Democracy of the Patch.

I think of joining the Green Seals myself. They are such nice gentlemenly fellows.

What are their terms of admission?

How much money constitutes a man of means?

And does it matter how he makes his money?

I approve of the plan to raise a hundred thousand dollars to build a Club House. If there is a man who can do that, let him take up the stock, put me down as a subscriber for the whole amount.

My friend, the Hon. P. Malloy Robinson, made his debut at a meeting the other night in the role of an American citizen.

I congratulate him. It is about time he was naturalized.

Yours, festively,
CORBY O'LANUS.

—Brooklyn Eagle.

Let the people of the North reflect on the unquestionable fact that the danger in this matter is to their own liberties